

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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 Address communications and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
 Editor and Publisher.

AGAINST THE BILL.

The position of The Gazette in regard to the abstract principle of church and State has been made plain. We do not think that the churches should receive a subsidy from the State. At the same time, we do not think it is wise or fair to subject all church property at once, and without notice, to taxation, when it has been exempt for so long, and we do not believe, therefore, that the bill now in the House of Representatives ought to be passed in its present shape, even so far as it relates to church property.

But the bill is very much more to be deprecated, in that it proposes to tax not only church property, but the property of all educational institutions which are not entirely under State control. It virtually proposes to kill Colorado College and Denver University, and the other unsectarian institutions of learning which have done so much to build up the State and to give it a high standard intellectually and morally. These institutions deserve well of the State; they are proper objects for what we call the State can constitutionally extend; and it would be a terrible blow to the prosperity of the State to have them crippled, and perhaps taxed out of existence, by the passage of a measure which was not aimed at them, and which does not properly include them in its provisions.

As the bill stands, therefore, we do not think it ought to pass. It goes too far. The friends of it ought to see that the measure is too sweeping. If it is not severely modified, it ought not to become a law, and we shall do all we can to prevent its passage.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Eighty-six years ago this day there was born in a little cabin in Kentucky the greatest man America has yet produced. In those days, Kentucky was the backwoods of the far West. Ohio had been admitted as a State, but Indiana was still a Territory, and the Indians were still plentiful there. It was not till two years later that the great victory of Harrison at Tippecanoe broke their power, and definitely established civilized rule over that part of the country. That battle was almost the only bright spot then upon the political horizon. On the Atlantic coast, the nation was in a bad way. The policy of Jefferson had almost ruined our trade, Great Britain was searching American vessels and impressing American seamen at her pleasure, and the administration could hardly be driven to a declaration of war, even by the most high-handed outrages. But the spirit of the nation soon asserted itself, notwithstanding executive incompetence, and the war of 1812 put this nation in the way of progress which it has ever since maintained.

But great national events, except in so far as they led to border wars with the Indians, did not greatly influence life out in the forests of Indiana, where the future President was growing up. His early life was a struggle with nature and with circumstances, not much affected by national politics. Even in the backwoods, however, or perhaps we ought to say, there more than elsewhere, the American spirit was strong. Those Western backwoodsmen were the men who conquered the Mississippi valley for the nation, and later were those who insisted that the whole of the Mississippi, clear to its mouth, should belong to this country. They knew, better than the men of the East, what the control of that great valley meant to the future of the Republic, and they were resolved to secure and to keep it. So that in those days a backwoods training was not by any means a bad training for national politics.

Comment upon it as often as we may, the career of Lincoln is always a fresh and sublime object-lesson in the possibilities of American life. The story of him has not lost its inspiration for the youth of this country; let us hope it never will. It is such examples as his that keep the fire of patriotism burning in the hearts of the young men of the nation.

To-day, for the first time, the birthday of the greatest American is to be celebrated in this city. For many years the birthday of Washington has been a recognized holiday, but it is only within a comparatively short time that Lincoln's birthday has taken its place alongside of that of the father of his country as a day to be celebrated by all true patriots. The observation of it is increasing from year to year. There is not a large city in the land—at least north of Mason and Dixon's line—where there will not be tonight a gathering of those who would do him honor. Even in the South, Lincoln is now recognized as one of the truest and best friends that part of our common country ever had, and his name is held in affectionate veneration.

We do well to celebrate the day. The lessons of Lincoln's life can never grow stale, can never become obsolete. There is still room for patriotism, still a place for that devotion to the whole nation which was the guiding principle of the great President in all his public life.

There is still room in politics for men who like Lincoln are practical politicians and at the same time broad-minded statesmen. There is still reason in the nature of our people for the abiding faith in their justice which was his reliance in the darkest hour.

But the lessons of Lincoln's life will be pointed out this evening, from various points of view, and by men who are better able to do him justice than we are. May those lessons be well heeded, and wisely applied.

THE COUNTY TAXES.

The semi-annual report of the County Commissioners, showing the disposition of the county funds for the past half year, was printed in The Gazette two days ago. Such a report is of the greatest value, for every tax-payer can see from it where the money has gone which he and his fellow-citizens have paid for the support of the county. The taxes are higher this year than before, and the reason why is easily found. According to the report, the "Cripple Creek war" cost something over \$61,000. That is what makes the rate so high.

Very naturally, there has been a good deal of grumbling over the increase in taxes. The people of our race have always grumbled over taxes; they have always wanted to know the reason why the taxes are so high, from the time when taxes first began. It is right they should know, and that public officers should be held to a strict accounting.

As to the cost of the Cripple Creek war, the taxpayers should remember that the Commissioners took every means in their power to find out what the people wanted, at the time when the expense was incurred. There was a mass-meeting held, at which nearly every citizen here was present, and at which it was resolved with practical unanimity that the Commissioners should be exhorted to go ahead, and spend whatever might be necessary to vindicate the law and put down the rebellion against the constituted authorities which was then in progress. We all felt at that time that no matter what it cost, the supremacy of the law must be maintained; and we ought to feel the same way when it comes to paying the bills.

Concerning the items of expense for the war, the report makes no detailed showing. Perhaps it would have been better to present a more complete account of the items, but we must necessarily trust something to our elected officers. The position of County Commissioners is in its nature one of great trust and responsibility, and we ought not to elect any man to that post unless we have good reason to believe that he is worthy of our entire confidence. We believe that the present County Commissioners are that kind of men, and that they exercised their best judgment in expending the money which passed through their hands. It was a time of great excitement, when everything had to be done in a hurry if it was to be done at all; and very possibly the expense was somewhat greater than it would have been if there had been plenty of time to figure on everything, and get bids for the supplies needed; but we do not believe it was greater than the exigencies of the time demanded. We wanted them to go ahead, and in a hurry. They went ahead; and in consequence of their efforts, the trouble was settled, if not in a manner entirely satisfactory, at least in a way which seems to be lasting. If this money had not been expended, the trouble would not have been settled at all, or only on a basis that would not have been productive of good results. The Commissioners acted as the agents of the people in doing what they did to put an end to the rebellion, they acted in accord with the sentiments of the people, and the people ought to pay the bills with as good a grace as possible.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

There is so much of Dr. Parkhurst in the papers nowadays, and so much comment on the mass-meetings which he is holding, and it is so little understood what this latest fuss is all about, that we think an explanation, even so far away as this, may be in order.

At the last election, various elements in New York city united to beat Tammany hall, and they succeeded. The Republicans furnished something over three-fourths of the votes, the "reform" Democrats about five-sixths of the rest, and the good government clubs and independent reformers of whom Dr. Parkhurst is the leader, the remainder; being, as nearly as can be calculated, about one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

The Lexow committee, having investigated the police department of the city, using Mr. Goff as counsel and Dr. Parkhurst as a witness, drew up a bill recommending a reorganization of the department. The plan of the committee provided for a single executive officer, with enlarged powers, but kept as the board having legislative and judicial authority in the department, with control of the election machinery of the city, a body consisting of two Democrats and two Republicans. It is this bi-partisan board which is now the object of Dr. Parkhurst's maledictions. He wants a measure taking the conduct and control of elections entirely out of the hands of the police. He demands that every member of the present police force be "bounced," and that the force be entirely reorganized under a single head.

To most persons, the question of the manner in which the police force shall be reorganized seems to be a question of expediency, of the adaptation of means to ends; to Dr. Parkhurst, it seems a matter of principle, where his way is the only right way; and where, moreover, any man who differs with him in opinion is necessarily corrupt, and animated by the worst possible motives.

Still further, Senator Lexow and the members of his committee were under the

impression that the matter was one which was properly within the jurisdiction of the legislature, and that the members of the legislature have a right to their opinions as to the best method of reorganizing the force. It seems to them, that having been elected by the people they are the persons to determine the manner in which the law shall be enacted, and the features of the law that shall be enacted. According to Dr. Parkhurst, this is totally wrong. In his view, they were elected simply to carry out the plan which he considers the best, and they are wicked and shameless if they venture to differ with him in their opinions, or if they fail to act simply as his servants in shaping legislation.

Let us may be deemed unfair to the Doctor, we reprint a rather long extract from his recent speech at the mass-meeting in New York, in order to show the spirit in which he regards the legislature. The Doctor proceeded to bury the despotic partisan, who has shown that disinclination to stay interposed which characterized one of De Maupassant's familiars.

"There has been some questioning," he said, "as to whether Mr. Platt's name would be mentioned to-night. Why, not to mention Platt at this meeting would be a good deal like conducting a funeral without referring to the deceased. Mr. Platt has criticized me as a boss. He takes the ground that he is the boss. Now I hold that every citizen of intelligence is bound to be a boss. That is my position, and that is what we are going to preach and teach and practice."

Among other things Dr. Parkhurst said: "It has been a great comfort to me all this evening as I have listened to these superb expressions of the Albany going to get them in the morning. We are here, friends, to-night to renew together our covenants, to stand by one another to the end. Whether we are going to gain in Albany as complete a victory as we a little while ago gained down here I do not know. But it is to-night, whether we are going to gain it immediately, but we are going to gain it before we get through. Time is long and there is a lot of it. (Laughter.) It has taken a good while to reach the point at which we have already arrived. Providence has rather a devious way of doing things, and we want to be very careful and not go ahead of destiny. (Laughter.)"

"I believe, and I have good ground for belief, that there is a very large element among our New York State representatives, Republicans and Democrats both, who are honestly desirous of doing the right thing, and of matching their legislation to the requirements of the situation. Now, one object we have here to-night is to lay upon the recalcitrant members of the legislature the burden of our mandate. We are not asking them to do anything; we are not requesting them to do anything; we are insisting upon and demanding that they should do a lot. (Loud applause.) And so, while we want to lay and while we have the right to lay the burden of our mandate upon one class of our legislators, Senators and Assemblymen, we are here also for the purpose of trying to put in plain, simple phrases the situation and the details of our position, in order that these members of the Senate and of the Assembly who do not understand our situation may be enabled to appreciate it, and, with whatever honest intent, which we believe they possess, go and act accordingly. (Applause.)"

"I figured it up this afternoon, and I find that the legislature of Albany has stolen from us three per cent. of our victory, robbing three years and twelve months to a year, that is, thirty-six months. They had stolen one month out of what belongs to us. We elected them, so far as they are our representatives, we elected them as anti-Tammany, and practically, therefore, as anti-Tammany for thirty days, and God only knows how much longer they are going to be. I refer to the fact that we speak of them as to them in the imperative mood. This point has been already emphasized, that it is right time that constituencies should exercise a radical policy over their representatives. Now, I was criticized pretty sharply the other day for the tone of a letter that I sent up to Albany. (Applause.) I was told that it was not diplomatic. Diplomacy go hang! (Applause.) The only shortest path between two points is a straight path. We have the right to place ourselves in the imperative mood. And, friends, you and I have got to keep doing that thing until they become so accustomed to it that they can receive a blitzy dose of that sort without being resentful and profane about it. (Laughter and applause.)"

Evidently Dr. Parkhurst believes that he received a mandate from the people at the last election to act as the boss of the legislature. As we said of him some time since, he believes so hard that he is right, that he cannot conceive how anyone who differs from him can be anything but wrong; and he carries his belief so far that he regards anyone who differs with him as necessarily actuated by base and corrupt motives.

Dr. Parkhurst may or may not be a success as a political boss; he certainly is a shining success as the boss Pharisee of our time.

LEGAL ARBITRATION.

The report of the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration, made to the legislature of that State, will attract general attention. It proposes certain remedies for the evil of strikes which ought to be carefully considered, not only in New York but in all the States. It is evident that some action of the legislatures all over the Union is advisable, to mitigate the evils that now almost invariably attend a difference between employers and employees. Most of the measures so far proposed suit neither side, and do not seem to be practicable. The recommendations of the New York board are fair and reasonable, and are certainly worthy of consideration. The principal lack in them seems to be that the organized policies of labor are not recognized as such. So far as we have seen, the most practical suggestion that has been made, to the end that organized labor may be recognized, is that such bodies be duly incorporated, and recognized as responsible organizations, between whom and the corporations which employ labor agreements may be made, a failure to carry out the agreement on either side to result in forfeiture and the payment of damages to the aggrieved party.

The great difficulty with most of the proposals which are made for the es-

tablishment of boards of arbitration is that no power is provided to enforce the agreement that is made. The employing corporation is responsible, and can be held in the courts for a failure to comply with the terms of any contract; but thus far there has been no corporation of the employed which could be held responsible for a failure on that side to carry out an agreement. If the association of street-car employees, for instance, should be incorporated, with a certain capital, agreements could be made by its officers with the officers of the railway companies, each side binding itself to carry out the contract for a certain length of time, and under certain penalties in the event of failure to comply with the conditions. If the company attempted to reduce wages or increase hours during the life of the agreement, and against its provisions, the corporation of employees would have a remedy at law. On the other hand, if the corporation of employees failed to carry out its part of the contract—not furnishing the number of men required, or failing to furnish men of the proper capacity, or demanding more wages or shorter hours than were agreed upon, then the corporation would be called on, if the courts should decide to award damages to the employing corporation, for whatever damages were so awarded.

The whole subject is yet in a confused condition, and perhaps no law can be passed just yet which will work satisfactorily; but the attempt must be made to solve the problem, and the recommendations of the New York board afford a fair basis for discussion.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

Now that all the bills for the relief of the United States treasury have been beaten in the House of Representatives, the President will undoubtedly authorize at once a new loan. For two weeks past he has been negotiating with certain foreign capitalists for the floating of such a loan, and the details of it have been already determined on. He was only waiting to see what Congress would do, and now that he knows that Congress will do nothing, he will go ahead and issue the bonds.

In our judgment, it would have been better for the Congress to authorize a temporary loan on the plan proposed by Mr. Reed in the House and Mr. Sherman in the Senate, because the interest would have been three per cent. instead of four, and it would have been clearly understood that the loan was made to meet a temporary deficiency in the revenues, and not as part of a permanent financial scheme. But it is better even to have another issue of bonds under the old statute than to have a readjustment of the entire currency system on the lines proposed by Mr. Springer in the bill which was beaten on Thursday.

We suppose the failure of all the administration plans will lead to an extra session of Congress. The proceeds of the new loan will, it is true, enable the government to go on for a while without any further legislation; and if the estimates of revenue under the tariff which have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury should turn out to be anywhere near correct, it might be possible to get on without an extra session, and wait for further legislation until the regular meeting of Congress next December. It is hardly possible, however, that the revenue will be sufficient to meet the expenses for at least six months. If it is not, the deficiency will produce the same results as before, and in a little while the treasury will be as empty again as it is to-day. Probably Mr. Cleveland recognizes this fact; and if he is as determined to secure some revision of the currency system, as his last message would seem to indicate, he may be expected to call the Congress together again not later than April.

The Fifty-fourth Congress will be a very different body from the one which is now sitting in Washington. In the House, a Democratic majority of nearly a hundred will have given place to a Republican majority of more than a hundred. In the Senate, the Democrats, instead of being in a clear majority of seven or eight, will be in a clear minority of about the same number, and the Republicans will be within one or two of having a majority over Democrats and Populists combined.

These things being so, there is a very fair prospect that an extra session might be able to enact some measure, which, while it did not attempt to revolutionize the currency system, would provide enough additional revenue to carry on the government without borrowing for the next year and a half. So many of the Democrats in the Senate recognize the fact that the present trouble is due to an insufficiency of revenue primarily, that there ought not to be much difficulty in proposing some plan which would not bring up the whole subject of the tariff, but which would bring up the current receipts above the current expenses. It will be useless for the next Congress to undertake any general revision of the tariff or the currency so long as Mr. Cleveland is President. All legislation until his term runs out must be temporary. The only reason for proposing any comprehensive measures before two years from this date is to outline a Republican program, so that an issue for the campaign of 1896 may be clearly made. But even if it be decided that the formulation of some definite measures on which to go before the people is advisable before that campaign, there is no good reason why such a task should be undertaken in an extra session.

It is interesting to observe that both the German and the British governments are going very much further than our own in the direction of State socialism.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The attempted revolution in Hawaii has had one good effect, an effect which we predicted it would have as soon as the news of it arrived: it has led the Senate to adopt as an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill a provision for the construction of a cable from the Pacific coast to Honolulu. The amount appropriated is \$800,000, which is sufficient to make a beginning. As the item is incorporated in one of the regular appropriation bills, it is likely to go through the House, and even to receive the assent of the President, for he cannot veto the item without vetoing the whole bill, which is the regular measure making appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic service for the coming year.

The passage of this item in the appropriation bill is a distinct step forward toward the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, and it was so regarded in the Senate. The vote upon it, therefore, was a test of the strength of the annexation sentiment in that body. The Republicans voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Pettigrew, and there were seven Democrats who voted with them—Messrs. Morgan, Hill, Butler, Call, White, Murphy and Gorman. The Populist Senators voted with the Republicans also. Mr. Kyle has been all along one of the warmest advocates of annexation.

Important as the construction of a cable is, this vote is still more important as showing that as soon as it is possible, the Congress of the United States is prepared to pass a measure for the annexation of the islands. There can be no doubt that such a measure will have a tremendous majority in the next House, and the new Senate, as it will stand after the fourth of March, will be in favor of such a measure by a majority of probably ten votes. The future, then, seems to be secure.

ADVISES FROM HAWAII.

We are in receipt of several copies of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, and the contents thereof are extremely interesting at this time.

In the first place, we find that there is no disposition to treat Mrs. Dominis with undue harshness. On this subject, The Commercial Advertiser says:

"Is Liliuokalani the ex-Queen or Mrs. J. O. Dominis? On the answer to this question depends the proper disposition of the woman whose name has been used as a figurehead for all recent movements of the royalists. If Liliuokalani wishes to continue to act as one of the sources from which a stream of political disquiet is to flow, this country is too small to contain her. On the other hand, if she is willing to assume the role of the widow of a private citizen, she will be given all the protection and comforts that the government and her private income affords, and allowed to spend the rest of her days in her native country, surrounded by all the blessings of quiet home life."

Since this was written, the ex-Queen has sent in her formal resignation, and has disavowed any further desire to occupy the throne. As for the revolutionists who were caught red-handed, it is evident that the policy with respect to them will be one of firmness. An editorial of Jan. 15 says:

"The all-powerful hand of martial law has within its grasp every rebel leader. The rebellion is completely and thoroughly broken and the government has before it the terrible responsibility of the disposal of the men who have been implicated in poisoning the minds of the people with the drugs of insurrection. In less than two weeks the true character of Robert Wilcox, Sam Nowlin, and the men who constitute the colony at Oahu prison has been shown in its true light. They are cowards, rogues and braggarts. Their plans have not been interrupted; they would have stooped to the lowest, most fiendish crimes known to the civilized world. They were not to stand up and fight like men. The dynamite bombs suggested nothing but a slaughter of innocent, defenseless women and children. They were to be numbered among the victims. The destruction of property and loss of fighting men in battle is as nothing compared with the barbarous, inhuman methods mapped out for the rebels to pursue. They are cowards, rogues and braggarts. The rebels are thoroughly cowed, willing to sell the souls of every man in their ranks to save their own skins. Let them cower! Let them cower! Let them show what miserable wretches they are, and at each receive as never before the full extent of retribution which martial law allows. We have no time for sympathy. Two long years has the government been lenient toward its enemies."

The warfare of the country demands prompt action. Wilcox, Nowlin, Davies, Rickard and others against whom the officials have damaging testimony. The men in the field demand it. We do not advocate meeting slaughter with slaughter. We have our reputation abroad to sustain, but the country wants no short imprisonment to cover a policy of weak leniency. The men in the field have stood by the government and their loyalty must be reciprocated. The rebel leaders have shown themselves not only enemies of the Republic, but to humanity in general. They have forfeited all rights to life and liberty. The dignity of the Hawaiian Republic must be maintained. There are plenty of courageous men to stand at its back. Let justice, an unflinching, non-wavering justice reign."

There has been some doubt as to the position of the native element in the islands. It was known that all the actual insurgents almost were of this class, but it was uncertain whether they received the general support of the Hawaiians. On this point, The Commercial Advertiser says:

"Shoulder to shoulder with the whites facing danger without flinching—ever ready to respond to the call for duty wherever it may take them, quietly and unobtrusively, the native element of the government forces have stood solidly aiding in the protection of the Republic. Many natives and half-whites have offered their services, ready to go where they can be of the best service."

The better class of natives have evidently realized that the government is their best friend, and they did not countenance the attempt at revolution.

What of the future? The Republic has demonstrated its ability to put down a

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formidable uprising, and to maintain itself against the foes who have threatened it hitherto. But the people of Hawaii do not look forward to a continuance for a very long time of the present condition of affairs. The Commercial undoubtedly expresses the general feeling when it says:

"The flag of the Republic will wave over this country until the people of the United States awake from their sleep, show their patriotism and desire to protect their fellow countrymen—learn how they are jeopardizing their own best interests by their inaction—and raise the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii."

They may have to wait two years more, because we cannot get rid of Cleveland until the fourth of March, 1897; but they will not have to wait very long after that date.

Mr. Henry Clay Evans has taken the oath of office as Governor of the State of Tennessee, and will begin proceedings by asking for a writ of mandamus ordering the Governor to turn over to him the office to which he was duly elected. We do not suppose the mandamus will be granted, but it is the duty of Mr. Evans to do everything he can legally to obtain possession of the office which ought to have been his by declaration of the legislature.

New Yorkers are brushing up their memories of the great blizzard of March, 1888. The present spell of weather there seems to have been rather worse, on the whole, than even that blizzard. This one, too, has covered a much wider expanse of territory. There is hardly a place in the Union where there has not been very much worse weather than we have had here.

This legislature will be remembered as the investigating legislature. But if they are ever to get through with their investigations, they will have to authorize the investigating committees to sit for the next two years. How would it do to authorize such a sitting, the expenses to be paid by the members of the investigating committee?

The House has non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular bill, and it goes to the conference committee. There should be no doubt that the Senate members of the committee will insist on the amendment authorizing the construction of a cable to Honolulu.

The statements of the Denver morning papers as to the frauds in the sheriff's office there need to be taken with a large amount of allowance. There may be more personal grudge in the accounts than appears on the surface.

If you want to beat the bill providing for the taxation of churches and schools, write to your representatives in the legislature, and tell them what you think of it. Private letters sometimes do more good than public mass-meetings.

The City Council does right in going slow over the appropriations for the coming year. It is a time for economy. The best proof of their disposition to be saving is offered in the proposal to cut down their own salaries.

The Colorado Oddfellow is a new paper just started in Denver. Its first two numbers are bright and full of fraternal news. As the order is said to number 7000 members in the State, the new paper ought to be a success.

La Gascoigne did not have so bad a time as was feared. She is a staunch ship, and has stood the test of some pretty hard weather before this. Her safe arrival is a matter of rejoicing over the whole country.

What is the matter with the Equal Suffrage league? We have not heard of their passing any resolutions calling on the Hawaiian government to spare the life of Mrs. Dominis because she is a woman.

Lord Rosebery has been "riding for a fall" for a good while, but he has stayed in the saddle longer than anybody expected. But we think he will be out before long.

We have not heard for some days of that Pueblo bill to turn over the government of first class cities to three trustees. Has it been put to sleep? We hope so.

The passage of the bill for the coinage mint at Denver is a matter for congratulation to the entire State.

Our Colorado sunshine, as soon as it gets a chance, will soon send the cold wave a glimmering.

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MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor.

SILVER.....\$ 50.4 LEAD.....\$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 12—Union, Summit, Mollie and Portland were the busy stocks this morning and of them the first named was the strongest and most sought after. Portland declined several points and though it started in with a sale of 500 at 50, it wound up at 47 bid and 48 asked. All the sales in Mollie, which were quite numerous, were made above the 90 mark, but the stock was hardly so strong as at the close yesterday. One block went at 91 but this afterwards appeared to be a little above the market, as the later sales were made below this figure. All the sales in Union were made at 10% and there was considerable demand for the stock at that figure. Summit showed unusual activity, due, no doubt, to the reports of good shipments from the mine, the stock sold at from 5 1/2 to 9. Only 300 shares of Argentum J. changed hands at 67 and 68, showing the stock to be at about the same price as yesterday. There was no trading in Pharmacist though 5 was bid for it. The lowest offered was at 5 1/2.

Alamo.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Anacoda.....	30 1/2	31 1/2
Argentum-Jaulata.....	65 1/2	68 1/2
Bob Lee.....	65 1/2	66 1/2
Consolidated.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
C. O. D.....	2 1/2	3 1/2
Creede & Cripple Creek.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
Franklin.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Fanny Rawlins.....	65 1/2	66 1/2
G. A. and Globe.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Isabella.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
Mt. Rosa.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Mollie Gibson.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Pharmacist.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Portland.....	47 1/2	48 1/2
Specimen.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Summit.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Union.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Work.....	25 1/2	26 1/2

Second Call.

Trading at the afternoon call was much heavier and brought the day's total above 6000 shares. The heavy sellers were Argentum J. Specimen and Pharmacist. There were 1500 shares sold of the latter stock and all went at the bid price of the morning—5 cents. After that the bid price was lowered to 4 1/2 and the day's closing price raised to 5 1/2, so it leaves the quotations on the stock about the same as before. Two out of the 1200 Specimen sold went at 3 1/2 and the other 600 at 3. A good-sized block was offered at 3 1/2 but it was not taken. The market for the day being 3 1/2. The heavy trading in A. J. was somewhat of a surprise. It sold at various prices between 67 and 68 and over 1000 shares changed hands. Portland sold at 47 1/2 and 48 1/2 in the morning, but in the afternoon it was a little weaker, if anything, and some time may be said of Mollie Gibson. The total sales for the day were 6215.

The Denver Pic.

Amity.....	97	40
Anacoda.....	67 1/2	69 1/2
Barber.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Consolidated.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
C. O. D.....	1	1
Creede & Cripple Creek.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Franklin.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Fanny Rawlings.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gold and Globe.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
Golden Age.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
Justice.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
Mt. Rosa.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mollie Gibson.....	90	92
Pharmacist.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Portland.....	47	48 1/2
Specimen.....	31 1/2	31 1/2
Summit.....	8	10 1/2
Union.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
Work.....	25 1/2	25 1/2

The Denver Mint.

Amity.....	95 1/2	100 1/2
Anacoda.....	39 1/2	40 1/2
Barber.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Big Six.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Boston & Idaho Tun.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Forepaugh.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gold Standard.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gold and Globe.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Justice.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Mollie Gibson.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Mt. Rosa.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Pharmacist.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Work.....	25 1/2	26 1/2

The Denver Pic.

Special to The Gazette:

Denver, Feb. 12.—Business was somewhat dull in the pit here to-day and the total sales were not heavy. Banghams was the most active stock with 7500 sales and was the center of attraction with most of the brokers. Prices in it were not quite as high as for the past day or so and this was being taken advantage of. At the close of the call it was offered at 21 but there was pretty close bidding for it at 21 1/2. Most of the trading was in small blocks, especially so in Mollie Gibson and Anacoda, the latter sold at 40, there being none offered at a lower figure and the silver stock brought even 90. Amity continues surprisingly

The Denver Pic.

in it at this figure.		High.	Low. Sa
Amity.....	95 1/2	1	
Anacoda.....	39 1/2	40	
Aola.....	160	085	
Bangkok.....	23 1/2	24	
Big Six.....	9 1/4	10 1/4	
Boston & Idaho Tun.....	20 1/2	21	
Forepaugh.....	21 1/2	22	
Gold Standard.....	4 1/2	5	
Gold and Globe.....	4 1/2	6	
Justice.....	2 1/2	2 3/4	
Mollie Gibson.....	90 1/2	91	
Mt. Rosa.....	2 1/4		
Pharmacist.....	4 7/8	5 1/2	
Work.....	2 1/2	2 7/8	

The Denver Pic.

Special to the Gazette:

Denver, Feb. 12.—Deposits at the mint continue light. To-day the total number of ounces sent in amounted only 112, which is a very moderate lot. The total would have been heavier, however, had it not been for the delay of a train from Gilpin which had two sacks of bullion on board, but which will not have to be added to Wednesday's shipment. The deposits were as follows: 1850 ounces from Gilpin, three deposits of 100 ounces; New Mexico, 7 ounces; Wyoming, 18 ounces.

The Denver Pic.

Yesterday was another dull day and the unlisted stocks, sales being few and far between. This is somewhat surprising, as there is a good demand for most of them, but the trouble lies in the fact that either the bidders are a little shy or the holders are too bold. The heavy trader was Gold King, there being o

The Denver Pic.

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Denver, Feb. 12.—Business was somewhat dull in the pit here to-day and the total sales were not heavy. Banghams was the most active stock with 7500 sales, and was the center of attraction with most of the brokers. Prices in it were not quite as high as for the past day or so and this was being taken advantage of. At the close of the call it was at 20 1/2 and 21 bid, there was pretty close bidding for it at 21 1/2. Most of the trading was in small blocks, especially so in Mollie Gibson and Anacoda, the latter sold at 40, there being one offered at a lower figure and the other brought a bid of 39. An active and surprising low and sold at 1 cent, there were 5000 sales in it at this figure.		
Amity.....	95 1/2	100 1/2
Anacoda.....	39 1/2	40 1/2
Barber.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Big Six.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Boston & Idaho Tun.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Forepaugh.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gold Standard.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gold and Globe.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Justice.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Mollie Gibson.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Mt. Rosa.....	25 1/2	26 1/2
Pharmacist.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Work.....	25 1/2	26 1/2

7000 sales in that stock at from 11 to 12 1/2. There was but little change in the other stocks traded in.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

Low. High. Sales.		
Addie B.....	1 1/2	2000
Adele.....	1 1/2	1000
Anchorage-Leland.....	2 1/2	2000
Blue Bell.....	2 1/2	1000
Black Diamond.....	4 1/2	500
Broken Hill.....	1 1/2	1000
Ben Hur.....	1 1/2	1000
Full Hill Apex.....	6 1/2	1000
Pueblito.....	1 1/2	1000
Calumet.....	1 1/2	1000
Champion.....	4 1/2	500
Combination.....	1 1/2	1000
Columbine.....	1 1/2	1000
Colo. City & Manitou.....	1 1/2	1000
Copper Mountain.....	8 1/2	1000
Enterprise.....	7 1/2	1000
Elkton.....	1 1/2	1000
Eureka.....	1 1/2	1000
Free Coinage.....	3 1/2	1000
Harfield House.....	1 1/2	1000
Golden Dale.....	11 1/2	7000
Golden Eagle.....	1 1/2	1000
Gold Standard.....	3 1/2	1000
Goldfield.....	3 1/2	1000
Golden Hill.....	6 1/2	1000
Goldstone.....	6 1/2	1000
Isadore.....	6 1/2	1000
Jack Pot.....	2 1/2	1000
Keystone.....	1 1/2	1000
Lottie Gibson.....	1 1/2	1000
Maple Hill.....	1 1/2	1000
Monarch.....	7 1/2	1000
Moore.....	6 1/2	1000
Mundo.....	1 1/2	1000
Mutual.....	1 1/2	1000
Nugget.....	1 1/2	1000
Nipple Mountain.....	1 1/2	1000
New Market.....	1 1/2	1000
Ophir.....	3 1/2	1000
Ophir Hill.....	3 1/2	1000
Oro Grande.....	6 1/2	1000
Raven Hill.....	4 1/2	1000
Railway Postal.....	5 1/2	1000
Ruth-Esther.....	5 1/2	1000
Star of the West.....	6 1/2	1000
Sacramento.....	3 1/2	1000
Safety.....	1 1/2	1000
Shasta.....	1 1/2	1000
Standard.....	1 1/2	1000
Tiracsa.....	1 1/2	1000
Union Pacific.....	6 1/2	1000
Victor.....	3 1/2	1000
Virginia M.....	1 1/2	1000
World.....	1 1/2	1000
Wheel of Fortune.....	1 1/2	1000
Miscellaneous.....	1 1/2	1000
United Mines.....	7 1/2	1000
Antlers-Park Regent.....	1 1/2	1000
Del Monte (Creede).....	5 1/2	1000
San Fernando.....	10 1/2	1000
Colo. Heat & Fuel Co.....	1 1/2	1000

THE PORTLAND COMPANY.

A Grand Showing Made by Cripple Creek's Foremost Company.

In presenting the following extracts from the annual report of the Portland Gold Mining company, attention is directed to the fact that it covers the time from April 1, 1894, to Dec. 31, in the same year, a period of nine months. The balance sheet shows that there is cash in the treasury to the amount of \$181,573, but it must be remembered that this is only up to the last day of 1894. In the two months that have gone by since then, this sum has been increased to over \$200,000 and a dividend of one cent per share has been paid.

The property of the company consists of the Portland, Botsell No. 2, Doubtful, Anna Lee, White House, Hidden Treasure, Vanadium, Captain, Queen of the Hills, Seranton, Baby Ruth, National Bell, seven-sixteenths interest in Botsell No. 1 and 3, one-half interest in the Four Queens lode, all in the Cripple Creek section, and the Portland, Botsell No. 2, Doubtful, Anna Lee, White House, Hidden Treasure, Vanadium, Captain, Queen of the Hills, Seranton, Baby Ruth, National Bell, seven-sixteenths interest in Botsell No. 1 and 3, one-half interest in the Four Queens lode, all in the Cripple Creek section, and the Portland, Botsell No. 2, Doubtful, Anna Lee, White House, Hidden Treasure, Vanadium, Captain, Queen of the Hills, Seranton, Baby Ruth, National Bell, seven-sixteenths interest in Botsell No. 1 and 3, one-half interest in the Four Queens lode, all in the Cripple Creek section, and the Portland, Botsell No. 2, Doubtful, Anna Lee, White House, Hidden Treasure, Vanadium, Captain, Queen 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Let us be friends and put out the candle's eye
Women, wine and fortune are ever changing.

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVING.

NO doubt some may be worked up into

McClelland, his heirs and assigns there-in, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the said paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, His 12th day of February, A. D. 1887.
J. H. BOWERS,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County,
Colorado, Successor in Trust.

First insertion Feb. 14th.
Last insertion March 14th.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four hundred, seventy-seven and thirty-five one hundredths dollars (\$477.35), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment, recently obtained against W. P. Hyatt, defendant, in favor of The Colorado Springs Packing company, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant, have been levied on the following property, to wit:

Seventy-one thousand, five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Star of the West Mining and Milling company. The same, according to said command, I shall expose for public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, county and State aforesaid:

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 6th day of February, 1885. M. F. BOWERS,
Clerk of El Paso County.

H. M. BLACKBURN,
Date of first publication, Feb. 1885.